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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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RIGOBERTO ORTIZ SANDOVAL, JAIME
HERNANDEZ PEREZ, and PATRICIA
ALDANA, *individually and on behalf of others
similarly situated,*

Plaintiffs,

-against-

TERE RESTAURANT CORP. (d/b/a
TEHUITZINGO DELI), MIGUEL FUENTES,
CELSA MATILDA LOPEZ (AKA TERESA),
MIGUEL FUENTES JR. and ABRAHAM
FUENTES LOPEZ,

Defendants.

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COMPLAINT

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Plaintiffs Rigoberto Ortiz Sandoval, Jaime Hernandez Perez, and Patricia Aldana, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Tere Restaurant Corp. (d/b/a Tehuitzingo Deli) (“Defendant Corporation”), Miguel Fuentes, Celsa Matilda Lopez (aka Teresa) Miguel Fuentes Jr. and Abraham Fuentes Lopez (“Individual Defendants”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants Tere Restaurant Corp. (d/b/a Tehuitzingo Deli), Miguel Fuentes, Celsa Matilda Lopez, Miguel Fuentes Jr. and Abraham Fuentes Lopez (collectively, “Defendants”).

2. Defendants own, operate, or control a restaurant/deli located at 695 Tenth Avenue, New York, New York 10036 under the name Tehuitzingo Deli.

3. Upon information and belief, individual defendants Miguel Fuentes, Celsa Matilda Lopez, Miguel Fuentes Jr., and Abraham Fuentes Lopez serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as cook, cashier and ostensibly employed as delivery worker.

5. However the delivery worker was required to spend a considerable part of his work day performing non-tipped, non-delivery duties including but not limited to, various restaurant duties such as sweeping and mopping the entire restaurant, cutting vegetables, preparing food, dishwashing, twisting, tying up and throwing away cardboard boxes, taking out the garbage, cleaning filters, refrigerators, exhaust fan, bathroom, windows, walls and sidewalk, transporting food and other items to and from the defendants’ other restaurants, carrying down and stocking deliveries and other food items in the basement, bringing up food and other items from the basement for the kitchen staff, preparing sauces, peeling potatoes, and informing the defendants on the items they needed to purchase (hereafter the “non-tipped, non-delivery duties”).

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage or overtime compensation for the hours that they worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked, failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which they worked over 10 hours per day.

9. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiff Hernandez as a delivery or tipped worker in their payroll, but in actuality Plaintiff Hernandez’s duties required greater or equal time spent in non-tipped, non-delivery duties.

10. At all times, regardless of duties, Defendants paid Plaintiff Hernandez and all other delivery workers at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

11. In addition, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiff Hernandez’s non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, or 2 hours per day (whichever was less in each day) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

12. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiff Hernandez’s actual duties in payroll records to avoid paying Plaintiff Hernandez at the minimum wage rate, and to enable them to pay Plaintiff Hernandez at the lower tip-credited rate (which they still failed to do), by designating him as a delivery worker instead of a non-tipped employee.

13. Defendants’ conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

14. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the “NYLL”), and the “spread of hours” and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 146-1.6(a) (2009) (herein the “Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

15. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves individually and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

17. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a restaurant/deli located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

THE PARTIES

Plaintiffs

18. Plaintiff Rigoberto Ortiz Sandoval (“Plaintiff Ortiz” or “Mr. Ortiz”) is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York. Plaintiff Ortiz was employed by Defendants from approximately April 2010 until on or about July 9, 2016.

19. Plaintiff Jaime Hernandez Perez (“Plaintiff Hernandez” or “Mr. Hernandez”) is an adult individual residing in Queens County, New York. Plaintiff Hernandez was employed by Defendants from approximately February 2015 until on or about February 2016.

20. Plaintiff Patricia Aldana (“Plaintiff Aldana” or “Ms. Aldana”) is an adult individual residing in Queens County, New York. Plaintiff Aldana was employed by Defendants from approximately May 2014 until on or about July 2015.

Defendants

21. At all relevant times, Defendants own, operate, or control a Restaurant/deli located at 695 Tenth Avenue, New York, New York 10036 under the name “Tehuiztingo Deli.”

22. Upon information and belief Tere Restaurant Corp. (“Defendant Corporation”) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

23. Upon information and belief, Defendant Corporation has its principal place of business at 695 Tenth Avenue, New York, New York, 10036.

24. Defendant Miguel Fuentes is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Miguel Fuentes is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of the Defendant Corporation. Defendant Miguel Fuentes possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, or controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Miguel Fuentes determined the wages and compensation of the employees

of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

25. Defendant Celsa Matilda Lopez (aka Teresa) is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Celsa Matilda Lopez is sued individually in her capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of the Defendant Corporation. Defendant Celsa Matilda Lopez possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, or controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Celsa Matilda Lopez determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

26. Defendant Miguel Fuentes Jr. is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Miguel Fuentes Jr. is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of the Defendant Corporation. Defendant Miguel Fuentes Jr. possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, or controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Miguel Fuentes Jr. determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

27. Defendant Abraham Fuentes Lopez is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Abraham Fuentes Lopez is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of the Defendant Corporation. Defendant Abraham Fuentes Lopez possesses operational control over Defendant

Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, or controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Abraham Fuentes Lopez determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

28. Defendants operate a restaurant/deli located in the Hell's Kitchen section of Manhattan in New York City.

29. Individual Defendants, Miguel Fuentes, Celsa Matilda Lopez, Miguel Fuentes Jr. and Abraham Fuentes Lopez, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

30. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over employees.

31. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

32. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

33. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

34. Upon information and belief, individual defendants Miguel Fuentes, Celsa Matilda Lopez, Miguel Fuentes Jr., and Abraham Fuentes Lopez operate Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a. failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a corporation,
- b. defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c. transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d. operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e. operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit and maintaining control over it as a closed corporation,
- f. intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation,
- g. diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests; and,
- h. other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

35. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

36. In each year from 2010 to 2016, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

37. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis were goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiffs

38. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who were employed as cook, cashier and ostensibly employed as delivery worker. However, the delivery worker spent a considerable amount of time performing the non-tipped, non-delivery duties described above.

39. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Rigoberto Ortiz Sandoval

40. Plaintiff Ortiz was employed by Defendants from approximately April 2010 until on or about July 9, 2016.

41. Defendants employed Plaintiff Ortiz as a food preparer and ostensibly as a delivery worker.

42. However, Plaintiff Ortiz was also required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tipped, non-delivery duties described above.

43. Although Plaintiff Ortiz was ostensibly employed as a delivery worker, he spent over three hours of each day performing non-delivery work throughout his employment with Defendants.

44. Plaintiff Ortiz regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

45. Plaintiff Ortiz's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

46. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Ortiz regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

47. From approximately August 2010 until on or about July 9, 2016, Plaintiff Ortiz worked from approximately 12:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 a.m. Thursdays through Tuesdays (typically 72 hours per week).

48. Throughout his employment with defendants, Plaintiff Ortiz was paid his wages in cash.

49. From approximately August 2010 until on or about June 2013, Plaintiff Ortiz was paid a fixed salary of \$350 per week.

50. From approximately June 2013 until on or about September 2015, Plaintiff Ortiz was paid a fixed salary of \$400 per week.

51. From approximately September 2015 until on or about June 2016, Plaintiff Ortiz was paid a fixed salary of \$450 per week.

52. From approximately June 2016 until on or about July 9, 2016, Plaintiff Ortiz was paid a fixed salary of \$480 per week.

53. Plaintiff Ortiz's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay late or work a longer day than his usual schedule of eight hours each day.

54. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Ortiz to work 30 to 40 minutes past his scheduled departure time twice a month to fumigate the business and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

55. Although Defendants granted Plaintiff Ortiz a 30-minute break or meal period, he only was able to take it infrequently.

56. Plaintiff Ortiz was never notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

57. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Ortiz's wages.

58. Plaintiff Ortiz was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

59. Furthermore, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Ortiz with a statement of wages with each payment of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

60. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Ortiz regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

61. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Ortiz, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Ortiz's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

62. Defendants required Plaintiff Ortiz to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including one bicycle, lights for the bike, lock and chain, a helmet, and \$2,500 in bike repairs and maintenance.

Plaintiff Jaime Hernandez Perez

63. Plaintiff Hernandez was employed by Defendants from approximately February 2015 until on or about February 2016.

64. Defendants employed Plaintiff Hernandez as a cook.

65. Plaintiff Hernandez regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

66. Plaintiff Hernandez's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

67. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Hernandez regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

68. From approximately February 2015 until on or about February 2016, Plaintiff Hernandez worked from approximately 5:00 p.m. until on or about 1:00 a.m. Tuesdays through Sundays (typically 42 hours per week).

69. Throughout his employment with defendants, Plaintiff Hernandez was paid his wages in cash.

70. From approximately January 2015 until on or about February 2016, Plaintiff Hernandez was paid a fixed salary of \$400 per week.

71. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Hernandez a meal break or rest period of any length.

72. Plaintiff Hernandez was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

73. Furthermore, Defendants never provided Plaintiff Hernandez with a statement of wages with each payment of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

74. Defendants never gave any notice to Plaintiff Hernandez, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Hernandez's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

Plaintiff Patricia Aldana

75. Plaintiff Aldana was employed by Defendants from approximately May 2014 until on or about July 2015.

76. Defendants employed Plaintiff Aldana as a cashier.

77. Plaintiff Aldana regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

78. Plaintiff Aldana's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

79. Throughout her employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Aldana regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

80. From approximately May 2014 until on or about April 2015, Plaintiff Aldana worked from approximately 3:45 p.m. until on or about 12:15 a.m. Fridays through Wednesdays (typically 51.5 hours per week).

81. From approximately April 2015 until on or about July 2015, Plaintiff Aldana worked from approximately 4:45 p.m. until on or about 1:15 a.m. Fridays through Wednesdays (typically 51.5 hours per week).

82. Throughout her employment with defendants, Plaintiff Aldana was paid her wages in cash.

83. From approximately May 2014 until on or about July 2015, Plaintiff Aldana was paid \$9.00 per hour.

84. Plaintiff Aldana's pay did not vary even when she was required to stay later or work a longer day than her usual schedule.

85. In fact, Plaintiff Aldana would start work 15 minutes prior to her scheduled start time every day and work 15 minutes past her scheduled departure time every day and did not get paid for the extra time she worked.

86. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Aldana any meal break or rest period of any length throughout her entire period of employment.

87. No notifications, either in the form of posted notices or other means, were ever given to Plaintiff Aldana regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

88. Plaintiff Aldana was not required to keep track of her time, nor to her knowledge did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected her actual hours worked.

89. Furthermore, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Aldana with a statement of wages with each payment of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

90. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Aldana, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Aldana's primary language), of her rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

Defendants' General Employment Practices

91. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage, overtime and spread of hours pay as required by federal and state laws.

92. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

93. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, resulting in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

94. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

95. Defendants required all delivery workers, including Plaintiff Ortiz, to perform general non-delivery, non-tipped restaurant tasks in addition to their primary duties as delivery workers. Plaintiff Ortiz, and all similarly situated employees, were ostensibly employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included greater or equal time spent performing non-delivery, non-tipped duties.

96. Plaintiff Ortiz and all other delivery workers were not even paid at the required lower tip-credit rate by Defendants. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because the delivery worker's and Plaintiff Ortiz's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever was less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

97. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

98. The delivery worker's, including Plaintiff Ortiz's, duties were not incidental to their occupation as delivery workers, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general restaurant work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

99. In violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified Plaintiff Ortiz and other delivery workers as tipped employees but did not even pay them at the tip-credited rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

100. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Ortiz and all other delivery workers that their tips would be credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

101. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiff Ortiz and all other delivery workers for the deliveries they made to customers.

102. Plaintiffs were paid their wages entirely in cash.

103. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York Labor Law by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

104. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

105. Defendants employed Plaintiff Ortiz and all other delivery workers as tipped workers and required them to provide their own tools for the job, and refused to compensate them or reimburse them for these expenses.

106. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

107. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated current and former delivery workers.

108. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

109. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

110. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

111. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all

similarly situated persons who are or were employed by Defendants on or after the date that is three years before the filing of this Complaint (the “FLSA Class Period”), as employees of Defendants (the “FLSA Class”).

112. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs, and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or have been similarly situated, have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions.

113. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs, and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or have been similarly situated, have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans of willfully failing and refusing to pay them the minimum wage and overtime at a one and one-half times their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek.

114. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs, and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or have been similarly situated, have been subject to Defendants’ willful failure to keep records required by the FLSA.

115. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA)

116. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

117. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs’ employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

118. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

119. Defendants constituted an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

120. In violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a), Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs at the applicable minimum hourly rate.

121. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

122. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA)

123. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

124. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

125. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs, and the putative FLSA Class members, overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

126. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT)

127. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

128. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire

Plaintiffs, controlled their terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

129. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

130. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

131. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE
NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW)

132. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

133. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

134. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

135. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER
OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR)

136. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

137. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours in

violation of New York Lab. Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* and the wage order of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 146-1.6.

138. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of New York Lab. Law § 663.

139. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING
REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW)

140. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

141. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

142. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW)

143. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

144. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a

statement listing each the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

145. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS)

146. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

147. Defendants required Plaintiff Ortiz to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform his jobs, such as bicycles, further reducing his wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

148. Plaintiff Ortiz was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members);

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members);

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' (and the prospective collective class members') compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violation of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members);

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members) damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members) liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the Spread of Hours Wage Order of the New York Commission of Labor as to Plaintiffs;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(l) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the New York Labor Law and Spread of Hours Wage Order were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(m) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL, as applicable;

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(o) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(p) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members) pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(q) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members) the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(r) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal

is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(s) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
August 9, 2016

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
Michael A. Faillace [MF-8436]
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Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

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New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

July 19, 2016

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Rigoberto Ordaz Sandoval

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:  Rigoberto Ordaz S.

Date / Fecha: 19 de julio de 2016

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

60 E 42nd Street, Suite 2020
New York, New York 10165

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Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

August 4, 2016

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

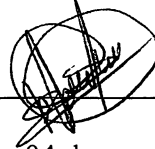
I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Jaime Hernandez Perez

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha: 04 de agosto de 2016

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

60 E 42nd Street, Suite 2540
New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

August 2, 2016

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Patricia Aldana

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:

Patricia A

Date / Fecha:

02 de agosto de 2016